



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/48
23 January 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 23 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF RWANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda containing a clarification of the Rwandan Government's position on the current negotiations between the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda and its suppliers on the one hand and the Government on the other.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Manzi BAKURAMUTSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Rwanda to the United Nations



ANNEX

Letter dated 20 January 1996 from the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda presents its compliments to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and takes this opportunity to refute the false information which is being spread within the United Nations Security Council to the effect that the Rwandan Government has issued an ultimatum to UNAMIR to halt all its activities in Rwanda if it did not pay all taxes and debts owed to Rwanda and/or third parties by 17 January 1996.

The Ministry deplores the spreading of such misinformation at a time when the parties concerned are still negotiating with a view to resolving all problems and disputes relating to conclusion of the mandate of the United Nations mission.

Furthermore, the Ministry would recall that the negotiations in progress, which began in October 1995, take the form of weekly meetings of which minutes are prepared and approved and countersigned by both parties.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation considers that any information disseminated outside this specific context is no more than unfounded rumour.

The Rwandan Government has no interest in preventing UNAMIR from terminating its mandate, which expires on 8 March 1996; rather, it is determined to pursue the negotiations now in progress with a view to finding appropriate solutions to all points of contention and disputes which are the subject of talks.

Kigali, 20 January 1996

Special Representative of the Secretary-General
of the United Nations in Rwanda



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/49
23 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated
23 January 1996, which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North
Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I would appreciate your bringing it to the attention of the members of the
Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI



Annex

Letter dated 23 January 1996 from the Secretary-General
of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to
the Secretary-General

In accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1031 (1995), I attach the second report on the operations of the Implementation Force (IFOR). The information contained in this report is accurate as of 18 January 1996. I would appreciate your making this report available to the United Nations Security Council.

You will appreciate that the timing of this second report precluded a full summary of the degree to which the parties have complied with the relevant terms of the military annex to the Dayton Accord as required of them by D+30 (19 January 1996). For this reason, I would like to use this opportunity to convey to you the current assessment of the state of compliance by SACEUR, General Joulwan.

General Joulwan reports that the spirit of cooperation between IFOR and the parties continues and that substantial progress has been made in meeting the compliance terms. Overall, the cease-fire is holding firm and the number of ill-disciplined firing incidents continues to reduce. Most importantly, the parties have complied with the requirement to withdraw their forces from the zones of separation, despite some local problems of shortages of fuel and mechanical difficulties. Great strides have been taken towards the clearance of mines but the sheer scale of the task, compounded by inclement weather and a lack of equipment, have conspired to make the deadline for full compliance impracticable. Concern remains about the apparent scorched earth policies being implemented by all sides, about the number of foreign forces remaining in the theatre and about the issue of prisoner release which is the only act of deliberate non-compliance. This latter issue affects all the parties, but it is one over which IFOR does not have enforcement authority.

Turning to the civil side of implementation, the mission and compliance issues are, in many ways, far more demanding than those on the military side. However, now that the High Representative is firmly established in the theatre and is building his organization to influence the civil side of the peace mission, I am encouraged about the future success of the overall task. For our part, IFOR's overarching aim is to foster a security environment under which the civil organizations can do their important work effectively.

In summary, Operation Joint Endeavour has started well and we see prospects for long-term success in the implementation of the military aspects of the Peace Agreement. Our actions have remained even-handed and this has had a significant impact on the acceptance of IFOR by the parties and their cooperation with our forces throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I am also sending a copy of this report to the High Representative, Mr. Carl Bildt.

(Signed) Javier SOLANA

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Appendix

Second report to the United Nations Security Council on IFOR operations

The present report covers the period between the last report, dated 22 December 1995, and 18 January 1996.

Deployment of the Implementation Force (IFOR)

1. Transfer of authority from the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to IFOR took place on 20 December (D Day), four days following initial deployment of the lead elements of the main body forces. Since then, the build-up of IFOR has continued apace. As of today, 18 January, over 50 per cent of the ground component of IFOR, numbering more than 35,000 troops, have been deployed and the complete planned force should be fully deployed by D+90. The headquarters of the ACE Rapid Reaction Corps (ARRC), as the Land Force Command, all three Multinational Divisional (MND) headquarters and that of the Commander for Support have been established. The three MNDs have extensive presence in their areas of responsibility. In addition, significant maritime and air assets are also committed to IFOR.

2. The Force deployment is progressing well, despite severe weather. IFOR is being rapidly deployed using land, sea and air assets. A number of IFOR transit agreements have been necessary over and through Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Switzerland. There has been extensive cooperation in this effort. Both the NATO and national movement coordination and control agencies have achieved a very substantial lift capability, which has included more than 1,800 flights, 280 trains and 28 ship movements. In addition, bridging the Sava River in order to establish the necessary lines of communication from the north has been a major achievement.

3. The media coverage of both the deployment and operations has been extensive and generally supportive and positive to IFOR. An information campaign has been successfully started to disseminate information and local news by radio, the locally produced IFOR newspaper, Herald of Peace and the wide distribution of information posters.

Participation by non-NATO countries

4. Fifteen of the 16 NATO countries are contributing forces to IFOR and Iceland is contributing medical personnel. In addition, the NATO Secretary-General has issued written invitations to 16 non-NATO countries to contribute forces to IFOR. These are Austria, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden and Ukraine. Participation agreements have been concluded with Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, Malaysia, Poland, Sweden and Ukraine. Of these, the Swedish forces were the first to have been transferred to the authority of IFOR, a Russian brigade is being deployed as part of MND(N) under special command arrangements and the

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Slovakian forces are being transferred to United Nations command under the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES). Discussions are also under way concerning possible force contributions from Bulgaria, Bangladesh, Morocco and Jordan. Those units that were formerly part of UNPROFOR are either transferring to IFOR at a later date or will be withdrawn from the theatre under the control of IFOR.

5. Non-NATO IFOR contributors are incorporated into the operation through an IFOR coordination centre at SHAPE and liaison arrangements at various levels of IFOR. At NATO headquarters they receive daily written reports and briefings on the conduct of the operation. Regular political consultation takes place at the level of the North Atlantic Council (NAC) and at the deputy level. A second NAC meeting with non-NATO IFOR contributors was held on 15 January.

Risk assessment

6. The major risks to IFOR troops are those of the millions of mines that are scattered throughout Bosnia and undisciplined elements of the parties. Sniping and shooting incidents have occurred, including against IFOR aircraft, ground troops and civilians. Although these acts are assessed as coming from individuals or small uncontrolled groups, they remain a threat to IFOR operations and the public at large. It has been emphasized that IFOR commanders have both the right and the responsibility, consistent with their rules of engagement, to ensure the safety of their forces and, where possible, the public and that incidents such as these will be impartially dealt with in a firm manner. There also remains the continued risk from foreign troops within Bosnia and Herzegovina and IFOR has continued throughout the period to insist that they are withdrawn by 13 January.

7. To date, IFOR has suffered a small number of casualties due to incidents with mines, road accidents and from small arms fire. The number of such incidents has been relatively low and reflects the excellent planning, preparation and training that has taken place. However, IFOR will continue to take all possible measures to prevent any injury or loss of life among its forces.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

8. So far, all parties to the Peace Agreement have continued to cooperate with the deployment of IFOR and there has been positive action in achieving the compliance conditions. Meetings between the parties and the IFOR Commander have focused on undisciplined firings, prisoner exchange and freedom of movement, as well as on the situations in Sarajevo and Mostar. However, the parties have so far demonstrated compliance with the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and they have generally refrained from offensive actions. In addition:

- IFOR has witnessed the transfer and vacation of selected positions along the agreed cease-fire line in Sarajevo by the deadline of 27 December and in accordance with the instructions of the IFOR Commander.

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- IFOR has also seen indications that all parties have been withdrawing from the confrontation lines and in the zones of separation in all three MND areas of responsibility. Any stand-off confrontations between the parties have so far been successfully defused by IFOR, but there is some evidence of attempts to camouflage heavy weapons left behind. Compliance is required by 19 January.
- IFOR has seen movement out of the areas to be transferred, although these actions are being marred by the destruction of property being left behind. Compliance is required by 3 February.
- The provision of minefield records and the initiation of voluntary actions to remove or destroy mines continues. The weather and lack of technical support for these actions is likely to delay full compliance by 19 January and some of the records are proving to be inaccurate.
- More recently, IFOR has seen the provision of lists of prisoners of war (POW) being provided to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the first exchange of some POWs for transfer to the ICRC. However, the ICRC plan for POW release has not been fully realized, owing to concerns raised by one of the parties as to the completeness of the lists exchanged and the lack of accountability for other missing persons.
- There are indications that foreign forces have been withdrawing from Bosnia and Herzegovina and that armed civilian groups will be disarmed and disbanded. But it remains difficult to assess whether full compliance had been achieved by 13 January and will be achieved by 19 January, respectively. This is considered a serious matter and the situation will continue to be assessed.

9. There have been some restrictions on freedom of movement (FOM). In the case of civilians, these have been investigated and, especially in the case of the kidnapping incident within Sarajevo, FOM has been restored. However, there remains significant ignorance at the lower command levels of the former warring factions and this has, on occasions, presented IFOR with some tense negotiations in enforcing their own FOM.

10. The Joint Military Commission (JMC) has become well established and their meetings occur frequently. It is the major instrument to set the conditions and to clarify matters for accomplishing the military tasks of the Peace Agreement, for ensuring that information on the Peace Agreement is disseminated down to the lower levels and for emphasizing that IFOR presence is not a precondition for compliance. The JMCs are attended by all parties on the proviso that, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, no persons indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia will be permitted to participate. Emphasis has been placed on resolving problems at the lowest level, which has resulted in several additional regional meetings, and to allowing parties to report on progress. A recent agenda item has been the high level of charges that are being placed on IFOR for the provision of accommodation services, utilities and deployment transport facilities.

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Cooperation with other organizations and the High Representative

11. As stated in the first report, the mission of IFOR is limited in function and in time, in accordance with the Peace Agreement and United Nations Security Council resolution 1031 (1995). The alliance looks to other organizations to carry out the civilian tasks defined in the Peace Agreement and necessary to ensure a lasting peace. The importance of establishing very soon a robust civil organization has been underlined by the recent allegations of kidnapping and theft in the Sarajevo suburbs and the confrontation in Mostar. These situations serve to emphasize that the civil aspects of implementation are the key to the long-term success in Bosnia. However, through our civil military cooperation (CIMIC) operations IFOR has established an effective mechanism to coordinate activities with the many international non-governmental and other civilian organizations contributing to the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina. IFOR will assist, to the extent possible within its mandate and available resources, the civilian part of the implementation process. Full coordination is being established between the IFOR Commander and Mr. Carl Bildt, the High Representative and his staff.

12. The High Representative conducted the first of the bi-weekly meetings of the Joint Civil Commission (JCC) with the Serb and Moslem communities, international organizations and IFOR, on 12 January. Mr. Bildt was invited to meet the NAC on 17 January where he acknowledged the efficient deployment of IFOR and the adequacy of the Peace Agreement structures, outlined the important civilian tasks ahead and emphasized that reconciliation between all the parties was the key to a stable and lasting peace.

Visit of the NATO Secretary-General

13. The Secretary-General of NATO, Mr. Javier Solana, visited the theatre on 11 and 12 January 1996. The visit proved very successful and the Secretary-General was able to meet with the leaders of all the parties, with the High Representative, Mr. Carl Bildt, and with the IFOR Commanders.

14. The general impressions of the visit were given to both the NATO and non-NATO IFOR contributors at their meeting on 15 January. These impressions focused on the current success and stabilizing effect of the IFOR deployment, the tensions that remain in both Sarajevo and Mostar and the fact that the most important efforts of the High Representative in building inter-communal reconciliation and grass-roots level cooperation had begun with determination.



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/58
S/1996/50
23 January 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 23 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of
Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you concerning Israeli acts of aggression in southern Lebanon for the period covering the second half of December 1995.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



ANNEX

Letter dated 23 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of
Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning repeated Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and western Bekaa, I have the honour to notify you of a series of Israeli attacks that occurred in the second half of December 1995.

16 December 1995

Land belonging to Majdal Silm, Sawwanah and Qabrikha came under Israeli artillery bombardment while Israeli aircraft overflew the town and camps at Sidon.

18 December 1995

Israeli aircraft overflew land belonging to Ba'abda.

The periphery of the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks at Nabatiyah al-Fawqa came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

20 December 1995

At 1030 hours, Israeli military aircraft overflew land belonging to Iqlim al-Tuffah.

At 1340 hours, Israeli military aircraft overflew the town and camps at Sidon.

At 2100 hours, land belonging to Qabrikha, Majdal Silm and Tulin came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

At 2130 hours, the hills south of Mashgharah and Ayn al-Tinah came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

22 December 1995

Land belonging to Sawwanah, Qabrikha, Tulin, Majdal Silm, Shaqra and Bra'shit came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

Lahad forces combed the town of Kafr Hunah.

24 December 1995

At 1130 hours, a number of Israeli artillery rockets fell on land belonging to Muhtaqara, Bakifa and Mazra'at al-Dahr in the Shuf district.

At 1200 hours, Lahad forces combed the area around their centre in the Anan-Jazzin region.

At 1300 hours, land belonging to Arabsalim, Jarju' and Ayn Bu Siwar came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

At 1445 hours, three Israeli rockets fell on land belonging to Jun and Shuf.

25 December 1995

At 0730 hours, land belonging to Qabrikha, Majdal Silm, Sawwanah, Shaqra, Bra'shit and Tulin came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

At 1135 hours, Israeli military aircraft overflew the western Bekaa, breaking the sound barrier.

26 December 1995

Land belonging to Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, the periphery of the Army barracks and the vicinity of the slaughterhouse in the town of Nabatiyah came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

27 December 1995

The periphery of Yuhmur, Arnun and Mazra'at al-Hamra came under Israeli artillery bombardment. The periphery of Habbush, Kafr Man and Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks at Nabatiyah and land belonging to Kafr Tibnit, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah, Yuhmur and Arnun came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

28 December 1995

Land belonging to Haddathah, Ayta al-Jabal, Tibnin, Haris, Kafra and Yatar came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the continuation of the Israeli attacks that have caused significant damage to property and strongly condemns the arbitrary practices against civilians. This new series of attacks comes in addition to earlier attacks and constitutes a blatant infringement of Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and a new and flagrant violation of international law and human rights.



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/865
S/1996/51
24 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 15 (c)
ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN
PRINCIPAL ORGANS: ELECTION
OF A MEMBER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By a letter dated 24 October 1995, the Deputy Registrar of the International Court of Justice informed the Secretary-General of the death of Judge Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela) on that date and of the resulting occurrence of a vacancy in the Court. Judge Aguilar Mawdsley became a member of the Court on 6 February 1991. His term of office would have ended on 5 February 2000. According to Article 14 of the Statute of the Court, the vacancy shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the regular election and the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, issue the invitations for nominations provided for in Article 5. According to Article 5, the invitations for nominations have to be made at least three months before the date of the election which shall, pursuant to Article 14, be fixed by the Security Council.

2. By a note dated 1 November 1995 addressed to the Security Council (S/1995/914), the Secretary-General drew its attention to Article 14 of the Statute of the Court regarding fixing the date of the election to fill the vacancy in the International Court of Justice. Pursuant to Article 14 of the Statute of the Court, the Security Council decided by resolution 1018 (1995) of 7 November 1995 that the election to fill the vacancy should take place on 28 February 1996, at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its fiftieth session. Pursuant to rule 15 of its rules of procedure, the General Assembly, at its 77th plenary meeting, held on 1 December 1995, decided to include in the agenda of its fiftieth session an additional item as sub-item (c) of agenda item 15 (Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs), reading as follows: "Election of a member of the International Court of Justice" (A/50/237 and A/50/PV.77).

3. Pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General, in a communication dated 20 November 1995, invited the national groups of States parties to the Statute of the Court to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court. The Secretary-General further requested that nominations should be received no later than 2 February 1996. A list of the nominations (A/50/866-S/1996/52) received by that date and the curricula vitae of the candidates (A/50/867-S/1996/53) will be transmitted in separate documents to the General Assembly and the Security Council. The names of the candidates will appear on the ballot papers to be distributed during the election.

4. Article 15 of the Statute of the Court provides that a member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term. The member elected to replace Judge Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley will thus serve until 5 February 2000.

5. The present composition of the Court and the procedure in the General Assembly and the Security Council for filling the vacancy are described below.

II. COMPOSITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

6. The present composition of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

President: Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)*

Vice President: Mr. Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America)*

Judges: Shigeru Oda (Japan)***
Gilbert Guillaume (France)**
Mohammed Shahabuddeen (Guyana)*
Christopher G. Weeramantry (Sri Lanka)**
Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar)**
Géza Herczegh (Hungary)***
Shi Jiuyong (China)***
Carl-August Fleischhauer (Germany)***
Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)***
Vladlen S. Vereshchetin (Russian Federation)*
Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy)*
Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**

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- * Term of office expires on 5 February 1997.
 - ** Term of office expires on 5 February 2000.
 - *** Term of office expires on 5 February 2003.

III. PROCEDURE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

7. The election will take place in accordance with the following provisions:

- (a) The Statute of the Court, in particular Articles 2 to 4, 7 to 12 and 14;
- (b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;
- (c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

8. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III) of 8 October 1948, Nauru and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the Court but not Members of the United Nations, have been invited to participate in the General Assembly in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the States Members of the United Nations.

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9. On the date of the election, the General Assembly and the Security Council will proceed, independently of one another, to elect a member of the Court to fill the vacancy (Article 8 of the Statute).
10. According to Article 2 of the Statute, judges are to be elected, regardless of their nationality, from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law. Article 9 requires electors to bear in mind not only that the person to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.
11. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected (Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Statute).
12. The consistent practice of the United Nations has been to interpret the words "absolute majority" as meaning a majority of all electors. The electors in the General Assembly are all 185 Member States, together with the two non-member States mentioned in paragraph 8 above that are parties to the Statute of the Court. Accordingly, as at the date of the present memorandum, 94 votes constitutes an absolute majority in the Assembly for the purpose of the Court election.
13. In the Security Council, eight votes constitutes an absolute majority and no distinction is made between permanent and non-permanent members of the Council (Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Statute).
14. Only those candidates whose names appear on the ballot papers are eligible for election. The electors in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will indicate the candidate for whom they wish to vote by placing a cross against the name on the ballot paper. Each elector may vote for only one candidate.
15. At the 915th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 16 November 1960, a procedural discussion took place as to whether rule 94 (then rule 96) of the rules of procedure of the Assembly should be applied in elections to the International Court of Justice. That rule lays down a procedure for restricted ballots in the event that, after the first ballot, the requisite number of candidates have not obtained the required majority. The Assembly decided that the rule did not apply to elections to the Court and it proceeded to elect the requisite number of candidates by a series of unrestricted ballots. That decision has been followed consistently.
16. If in the first ballot in either the General Assembly or the Security Council no candidate receives an absolute majority, a second ballot will be held and balloting will continue in the same meeting until a candidate has obtained the required majority (rule 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rule 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council).

17. Cases have arisen in the Security Council in which more than the required number of candidates have obtained an absolute majority on the same ballot. The practice followed by the Council has been to hold a new vote on all the candidates, and for the President of the Council to make no notification to the President of the General Assembly until only the required number of candidates, and no more, have obtained an absolute majority in the Council.

18. When a candidate has obtained the required majority in one of the organs, the President of that organ will notify the President of the other organ of the name of that candidate. Such notification is not communicated by the President of the second organ to the members until that organ has itself given a candidate the required majority of votes.

19. If, upon comparison of the name of the candidate so selected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council, it is found that the result is different, the Assembly and the Council will proceed, again independently of each other, in a second meeting and, if necessary, a third meeting, to elect one candidate by further ballots, the results again being compared after one candidate has obtained an absolute majority in each organ. If necessary, the above procedure will be repeated until the General Assembly and the Security Council have given an absolute majority of votes to the same candidate.

20. If, however, after the third meeting the vacancy still remains unfilled, the special procedure set out in Article 12 of the Statute of the Court may be resorted to at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council.



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/866
S/1996/52
5 February 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 15 (c)
ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN
PRINCIPAL ORGANS: ELECTION
OF A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COURT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

List of candidates nominated by national groups

Note by the Secretary-General

1. By a letter dated 20 November 1995, addressed to States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Secretary-General drew attention to the vacancy in the International Court of Justice caused by the death of Judge Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela) on 24 October 1995. In the same communication, the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, invited the national groups of States parties to the Statute to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court. The Secretary-General further requested that nominations should be received no later than 2 February 1996.
2. In accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the candidates nominated by the national groups (see annex).
3. The composition of the Court and the voting procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are contained in a memorandum by the Secretary-General issued as document A/50/865-S/1996/51. The curricula vitae of the candidates appear in document A/50/867-S/1996/53.

ANNEX

List of candidates nominated by national groups

(As of 5 February 1996)

<u>Name and nationality</u>	<u>Nominated by the national group of</u>
Barberis, Julio A. (Argentina)	Argentina Bulgaria Colombia France Luxembourg Netherlands Paraguay Poland Switzerland
Parra-Aranguren, Gonzalo (Venezuela)	Italy Venezuela
Villagran Kramer, Francisco (Guatemala)	Guatemala Mexico
